## SPECIAL MENTION.

Our Desire is to Close Out Our Entire Stock on Hand,

So as to open the coming season with an entire new stock, and if prices will cause them to sell, we wish you would take advantage of our GREAT OFFERING OF JERSEYS

IMMENSELY REDUCED PRICES !

SIX AND ONE-HALF DOZEN ALL-WOOL FINE QUALITY STECKINET JERSEYS, trimmed with three rows of wide braid down the front and around the cuffs, at \$1,23; reduced from \$1.85. Sizes well associated. REDUCTION NO. 2.

SUPERIOR QUALITY CLOTH, FINE AND FIRM, recommended for wear, Tailor-made, Cont-back Finish, at \$1.40; selling price, \$2. Sizes; \$4, 56, and 38. REDUCTION NO. 3. Our "POLKA DOT" STYLE, which have had a big sale, now selling at \$1.75, in all colors. Sizes: 34 and 26. REDUCTION NO. 4.

The APPLIQUE JERSEY. We shall officer five and one-quarter dozen at \$2; sold well at \$2.69.

A FINE WOVEN JERSEY, handsomely Braided in Front and Back, finished with Cuffs and Satinbow Back, at \$2; sold rapidly at \$2.75.

REDUCTION NO. 6.

Out TAILOR-MADE JERSEYS, with Vest Front and Coat Back, Neatly Embroidered in White, at \$2; price was \$2.59.

REPUCTION NO. 7.

We obtain a balance of our stock of NORFOLK

We offer the balance of our stock of NORFOLK JERNEYS, no interior quality;) have been selling at \$3.95; reduced price, \$2.69—in all colors.

REBUCTION NO. 8.

IMPERTED BRAIDED JERSEYS, Perfect-Fitting, Correct Shape, Best Workmanship, at \$4.5 sold for \$3.65.

REDUCTION NO. 9. "ZOUAVE" JERSEYS, trimmed with Wide Her-OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF IMPORTED NOVEL-TIES, about two dozen, in Neat and Unique Pat-terns. We shall place them on sale at FORTY PER CENT, OFF REGULAR PRICES.

JERSEYS IN EVENING SHADES FOR RECEPTION WEAR.

JERSEY DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR, ACCESSIBLE BY OTIS ELEVATOR. FURS. FURS. FURS

A COLD WAVE COMING. REEP WARM! REEP WARM! We shall sell on our Second Floor, in our FUR DEPARTMENT, the following articles at these

BEST QUALITY HARE MUFFS, Satin Lined, at 65c. each. IMITATION LYNX MUFFS, hardly perceptible from Real Lynx, at \$1.25; well worth \$2.75 each. REAL BEAVER MUFFS, perfect shaped, best-quality, \$6; furrier's price, \$5.50. 25 SILVER-GREY HARE SETS, Muff and Collar, at \$1.25; sold everywhere at \$2.08. RUSSIAN HARE VISITES, with Deep Tail Trim-ming, Satin-Quilted Lining, at \$7.50; real value \$11.50. Fur Trimmings.

Fur Trimmings. GREY CONEY FUR TRIMMING, at 75c. per rard; former price, \$1.12 per yard.

AMERICAN BADGER FUR TRIMMING, at 98c. 3-INCH RUSSIAN CHARE FUR TRIMMING, at be.: reduced from 74c. REAL BEAVER TRIMMING, REAL OTTER TRIMMING, and REAL SKUNK TRIMMING

## Lansburgh & Bro.,

420, 422, 434, and 426 SEVENTH STREET N. W. Stationers.

A FULL LINE OF BLANK BOOKS.

Index and Time Books Reporters' Note-Books STUDENTS' NOTES, Exercise and Composition Books, LETTER-COPYING BOOKS.

SCRAP AND INVOICE BOOKS Grocers and Butchers' Order Books. EASTON & RUPP, STATIONERS, cor. Pa. ave. and 18th st. N. W

Building Material.

## We invite an examination of our

RECENT IMPORTATIONS London, Berlin, and Vienna Added to well-selected purchases of AMERICAN GOODS, Makes an Attractive Exhibition of NOVELTIES

Useful Articles. Hayward & Hutchinson, 424 NINTH ST.

PAINTING. HOUSE PAINTING AND GLAZING IMITATIONS OF WOOD AND MARBLE KALSOMINING, WALL PAINTING, AND GENERAL HOUSE BECORATING.

Sign Painting, Gilding, Etc. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. ESTIMATES FURNISHED FOR WORK IN CITY

C. Macnichol & Son.,

416 TENTH STREET NORTHWEST-NEXT TO Miscellancous. BEAUTIFUL LADIES! Inches 16c. Litamps by particulary 1. Compared to the latent by return multi- of Elegant Tulled the quisities 1. How to Result and Astro the Comparison

Hunt! New infurious! Curpus. Long reduces superfluous apprilment and to 15 list. a month! NO POISON! Lepking the superfluous and Fernal Complaints NAME PAPERS and second on the article wratted Charleston Chambal Con. WOMEN! THOUSANDS OF WOMEN THE WEAVER FOOT POWER

CALL AND SEE IT.

And contrast it with the old style, or send postal for circular to William C. Scribner

SIT PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

A. WHITAKER'S.

Holiday Announcement. My Stock is now fally displayed on first and sec-

Christmas and New Year Cards,

When by the fire we sit with hand in hand,
My spirit seems to watch beside your knee,
Alert and eager at your lear command
To do your 1-idding over earth and sea;
You sigh—and of that dubious message fain,
I scour the world to bring you what you lack,
Till, frem some island of the spiry main,
The pressure of your fingers calls me back;
You smite—and I, who love to be your slave,
Post round the orb at your fantastic will,
Though, while my fancy skims the laughing wave,
My hand lies happy in your hand, and still;
Nor more from fortune or from life would crave
Than that dear silent service to fulfil.

EDMUND GOSRE. When by the are we sit with hand in hand,

Firdansi in Ecile and Other Poems, A NATURE PRAYER. Oh, birds that sing such thankful psalms, Rebuking human fretting, Teach us your secret of content, Your science of forgetting.

For every life must have its ills-You too have times of sorrow— Teach us, like you, to lay them by And sing again to-morrow; For gems of blackest jet may rest Within a golden setting, And he is wise who understands

Oh, palms, that bow before the gale Until its peaceful ending, Teach us your yielding, linked with strength, Your graceful art of bending:

For every tree must meet the storm, Each heart encounter sorrow; Teach us, like you, to bow, that we May stand erect to-morrow; For there is strength in humble grace-Its wise disciples shielding-

And he is strong who understands The happy art of yielding. Oh, brook, which laughs all night, all day, With voice of sweet seduction, Teach us your art of laughing more

At every new obstruction. For every life has eddles deep And rapids flereely dashing, Sometimes through gloomy caverus forced, Sometimes in sunlight flashing; Yet there is wisdom in your way, Your laughing ways and wimples

Teach us your gospel built of smiles, The secret of your dimples. Oh, oaks, that stand in forest ranks, Tall, strong, erect, and sightly Your branches arched in noblest grace, Your leaflets laughing lightly; Teach us your firm and quiet strength.

From slimy darkness in the soil The grace of life and action; For they are rich who understand The secret of combining
The good deep hidden in the earth
With that where suns are shining.

Oh, ingriad forms of earth and air, Of lake, and sea, and river, Which make our landscapes giad and fair To giorify the giver,
Teach us to learn the lessons hid
In each familiar feature,
The mystery which so perfects

Each low or lofty creature; For God is good, and life is swee While suns are brightly shining To glad the glooms and thus rebuke Our follies of repining.

Each night is followed by its day, Each storm by fairer weather, While all the works of nature sing Their psaims of joy together. Then learn, O heart, their sougs of hope Cease, soul, thy thankless sorrow; For though the clouds be dark to-day The sun shall shine to-morrow;

Learn well, from bird and tree and rill, The sins of dark resentment; And know the greatest gift of God J. EDGAR JONES.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE TO REAL ESTATE.

Plea for Justice in Behalf of Those Injured by Public Improvements. The following letter was written in reply to an

The following letter was written in reply to an open letter published by the Commissioners in the Star Docember 19, 1885:

Mr. Kurror: On behalf of owners of real estate damaged by recent public improvements, I addressed the Beard of District Commissioners in November last a respectful memorial. Instead of referring to the important subject of that petition in the annual report to the President of the United States, December 4, or acknowledging its receipt, said board published an open reply in your paper of December 19, in an article headed "Millions Involved." That article commences with garbled, misprinted extracts from the memorial, and closes with many grave in an article headed "Millions Involved," That article commences with garbled, misprinted extracts from the memorial, and closes with many grave mistatements of the law and facts involved. I solicit space for a brief reply. It is evident that the publication of such a "startling exhibit" was intended to prejudice the President of the United States and newly-elected members of Concesses.

tended to prejudice the President of the United States and newly-elected members of Congress as to the merits of the demands of thousands of tax-payers, and it is specially annusing when we refeet that it is prompted by the holders of the 3-55 bonds legally issued in settlement of precisely similar claims. After the signal defeat that the Commissioners net in their hoetile opposition last session to the bill for the relief of the Carroll heirs, it was natural to suppose that they had recovered from the delusion that they could usurp the functions of either the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of the Government. It is the plain daily of the Board of Commissioners, under the law, to lay before the President of the United States annually a written report on the affairs of the District of Columbia. If the members of that board see fit to deny the right of petition and not enlighten the new Executive on a subject in which thousands of lax-payers are interested, they alone are responsible. Fortunately experience has proved that the petity tyranny attempted to be exercised of late by our imperial rulers receives no encouragement from the people's representatives in Congress or the President.

The Commissioners in their letter declare that in cases where relief can be had the entered the case where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be had the entered the cases where relief can be about the entered the cases where relief can be about the entered the cases where relief can be about the entered the cases where relief can be about the ente

late by our imperial rulers receives no encouragement from the people's representatives in Congress or the President.

The Commissioners in their letter declare that in cases where relief can be had through the couris there is no necessity for legislation. Granted. But in most of these cases the aggrieved parties were assured by the District authorities that all would be made right without an appeal to the courts. Relying on these assurances, while witnessing the progress of legislation pending, they rested from time to time till the statute of limitations barried them from a recourse to their legal rights. Now, after all the farmer Commissioners have recommended favorable action by Congress on these claims, after the repeated assurances given the many claimants by the different Boards of Commissioners that all would be made right, now that the plea that the claims are "outlawed" (to which the board has recently and successfully resorted) can be used, the Commissioners see fit, exullingly, to sneer at the honest appeals of these worthy but much injured clikens, for daring to ask their hignesses to graciously bring their cases to the favorable notice of the President, and for appealing to the justice and equity of Congress for legislation to reimburse them for daranges sustained in consequence of the ligal and arbitrary action of the appointed authorities of the District. Notwithstanding what they allege they are "advised," the members of the Board of Commissioners are fully aware and know that the late Board of Audit did have full authority of law, under the act of June 20, 1544, to settle precisely such damage claims filed with the Board of Public Works, prior to that date, and that said Board own and furthermore, that said board was abolished because of reckless and that alone.

The members of the Board of Commissioners are sendly well aware that the the sense of auditions and commissioners are sendly well aware that the these cannel on a manuscase and that alone.

as said board was abolished because of reckless ayments in the settlement of contractors' claims, at that alone.

The members of the Board of Commissioners are qually well aware that these claims do not amount "millions." and that I have us interest in any of the member and the transport of the claims are petition for a saring on the merits of their claims. The Commissioners are custodians of all those claims, and the cords which they now faisify. Let the full list be traished Congress. Neither the United States, nor ynumber of the tax-payers of the National Capital, and be so unjust and unfair as to deny to the reliability of the contract of the tax-payers of the National Capital, and be so unjust and unfair as to deny to the reliability of the reliable of the tax-payers of the surple and their real estate, and have not had "their ay in court," the same hearing accorded their eighbors, on the ground that the sum involved is arge, or on any other account.

It is true that the public improvements conducted fate years in this city by the agents of the United tates (not by elected municipal officers) have really beantified the Nation's Capital, and largely phanced the value of all public properties, also rivate properties, with the exception of that of the ow, comparatively, who now seek the relief which as so often been promised. They do not seek refer of "inconvenences," as charged by the Commissioners, but for actual damages to the value of eal estate, and they have not been relieved (as ere Senators Edmunds and Bayard) the exception leads of the public propertial improvenences.

illegal assessments for allegad "special improvements."

In closing, Mr. Editor, permit me to say that my
respectful memorial to the Commissioners was on
behalf of dive hundred honest citizens of the United
States, taxed without representation, whose real estate has been damaged especially by reason of public improvements conducted by the agents of the
United States—not at the requests of my clients, but
against their solemn protest—with promise of
prompt payment of all damages, and who simply
pray for a fulfillment of that promise in the same
manner it was granted to their neighbors.

It is painfully frue that the past submissiveness of
the clitrens of the United States residing at the National Capital has so encouraged encroachments on
their rights that to the denial of the sacred right
of petition is added a misrepresentation by the Commissioners of the facts involved in a petition, the
only apparent purpose being the more effectually to
defeat the ends of justice.

It may be well to reflect on the words of Senator
lagalis spoken has January in the Senate, when he
said, "For nations, as for man, there is nothing so
unprofitable assijustice."

E. W. Whitakers.

High License Vindicating its Wisdom.

High License Vindicating Its Wisdom

High License Vindicating its Wisdom.

[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.]

The amount of revenue derived from liquor licenses in Chicago under the new law has increased from \$200,000 to \$1,500,000 a year, and the number of saloons has decreased from \$1,000 to \$2,000. The idease charge is only \$500, which is much less in proportion to the amount of "goods" soid and the crofits upon them than the local tax paid by retail nerchanis who do the same amount of rade in other incs. The license is, therefore, not a hardship, and hose who pay it are protected from a competition hat would deduct more from their grofits than the ax does. The diminution in the number of drinking places is a distinct gain to the community in here ways. Those that are closed are usually if the lowest type, the temptations to drink are immaled, and the police supervision of the traffic imade caster by a reduction in the number, amounting to nearly one-half, and by the interest of those flo pay high license in adding in the suppression of nicensed saic. Both in the matter of revenue and regulation high license in adding in the suppression of nicensed saic. Both in the matter of revenue and regulation high license in adding in the suppression of nicensed saic. Both in the matter of revenue and regulation high license in adding in the suppression of nicensed saic.

Piush and Leather Goods

Kinds, which to commercie would result harger space than this announcement hady ask in Friends to call early and make thefore the Frush Course of Sching any and all BOOKS AT COST.

PRICES DN ALL GOODS GUARAN.

A Fortunate Disciple of Franklis in Boston. The Boston (Mass.) Commercial and Shipping Living of November 25 says: "A Boston to be printer, Mr.M. M. N. Nelson, No. 75 Merrimac street, held one-fifth of Ticket No. 46,792 in the November drawing of the Laulsiana State Lottery, which drew \$75,000 costing lim \$1. He is single, about twenty-two years of age, lives with his parents, and this prize-money will enable him to extend his business. He is a loady, industrious young man, and will make good use of his wealth." He can petal his onea face.

THE LOUNGER ON THE AVENUE.

a fortnight ago, worth 25,000,000. His fortune was made by a curious accident, and as the incident will serve to adorn a tale, I will relate it as it was told to

In 184- a young Spaniard left his native land and came to the Island of Cuba to seek his fortune. He was a Catalan, as they denominate the natives of the Province of Catalonia, in Spain. The people of that section are called "the Tankees of Spain," because of their abrewthess and generally wide-awake character, and when they once get hold of a dellar they do not let it go unless it is to bring another one back with it. Julian alware—he had not yet arrived. back with it. Julian Alvarez -he had not yet arrived back with it. Julian Alvarez—he had not yet arrived at the dignity of being sailed Senor Don—was as thrifty as the people of his province usually are, and after he had got well of the yellow fever—which every new comer in Havana expects to have before his socilmation is complete—he looked about him him for a permanent business. He concluded to go into the tobacco trade. He had just two doublooms with which to begin. But the young man was bright, patient, and shrawd. His little shop became the headquarters of all the Catalan workingmen in Havana, and the proprietor sold a very fair eigar to

The way of the control of the contro

were of the most spiennid character. There were grounds of Oriental loveliness, linkling fountains scented by the oboicest flowers that bloom. And in the great sation filled with pictures and marbles in the place of honor was a splendid full-length portrait of Mr. Clay. degreat salon filled with pictures and marbles in the place of honor was a splendid full-length portrait of fMr. Clay.

An accident occurred last week in New Orleans that should serve as a warning to other localities.

An accident occurred last week in New Orleans that they had nothing that should serve as a warning to other localities.

that should serve as a warning to other localities where electricity is used for lighting the streets. On Tuesday evening, December 29, two Italians were standing on the corner of Chartres and St. Louis streets. "There was at the corner," says the Times-Democrat of the Both ultimo, "an electric light pole of the Louisiana Electric Light and Power Company, and it offered a convenient place to lean company, and it offered a convenient place to lean against. Mangella walked up to it and resied his left shoulder on it, and his hand must have touched the wire running down!t. Scarcely had he pressed it, when a bright flash ran down the pole; he gave a shout, and fell backwards, dead. His friend, Torcicle, sprang to catch him, and in doing so his hand came in contact with the pole, and he went heading to the sidewalk, and lay like one suddenly killed. The parm of his Justice of the subject of th lay like one suddenly killed. The palm of his hand was burnt into white blisters." How this lightning-like death occurred was the question. The company was a new one, and their wires were ust being put up, and no electric power had been turned on, even to test the wires. The Brush Light Company, however, had a wire near. "On exami-nation it was found that a Brush wire had actually mation it was found that a first and the master arm used for crossed the guy wire of the master arm used for raising and lowering the lamp. Even when running there would be no current on this wire, and consoler there would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire, and consoler the would be no current on this wire.

hung upon iron poles. Without any reason to be

nto the world nearly two years later, in June, 1855,

tant character to justify his sagacity and ability as a lawyer if he never did anything clse. He reports officially that the great estates in England that pur-Pownley or the Townley estate, or to any claimants under either. There is no such estate in England as

The fashionable season this year will be the long est of the present century. Last year it ended on Tocsday, Pebruary 17, and Easter Sunday came on April 5. This year it ends March 9, and Easter comes on April 25, which is without precedent, as far as I can learn, and has not eccurred within the memory of any one living. It will not occur again until some time in the twentieth century, and it is hardly probable that any one now living will see it POLITICAL POINTS.

Hon. John D. Long, of Massachusetts, is reported as saying that the silver mon have a majority in the House, and that there is no prospect of passing a bill suspending the coinage of silver. If the Democratic party is to remain in power, if must be by the leadership of its brains and character. The present Administration represents that leadership.—Boston Post, (Dem.)

"Except when mistakes are inadvertently made," says the Boston Transcript, (Rep.,) "there is little danger of any department of this Administration dismissing officers indispensable to an efficient service."

The war on Indian Inspector Thomas has been transferred from the White House and the Interior Department to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, where it is likely to be decided on purely political grounds.

West Virginia, and Cameron, of Pennsyivania, are next in point of fortune. Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, is among the very rich men in the Upper House, and by some is classed next to Fair. Palmer, of Michi gan, and Sawyer, of Wisconsin, are the wealthiest enators from the Western States proper. It is

the Lawrence-Townley estate, nor any known family of that designation. The Townley estate is a large landed properly in the counties of Lancaster and York, which is now as it has been for a very long time, in the possession of its proprietors. The possession is completely protected by the law of England. There are no unknown or American owners of any part of it and no ground whatever for any such claim."

A distinguished member of the Ohio bar tells me that not less than \$100,000 has been spent by the persons who believed themselves to be the heirs to this estate in trying to obtain their property. Who has been benefited by this expenditure I do not know, but it is as well that the vain parsait should be ended at tast by so clear and unmistakable a statement as that of our Minister to Engiand, and it had been gored three times by the bonc, the last brust cutering the animal's heart, and must have statement as that of our Minister to Engiand, and it is to be hoped that this will end for once and for all any further attempts to obtain hopeless and snat-

A battailon of warlike Jews in the army of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has had a special mark of attention nestowed upon it. With his own hands the Prince pinned on the breast of the commander the gold medal for valor, and he warmly praised at Pirol the remnant of the legion. The battailon, originally five hundred strong, jost one-fourth of its number sefore Silvaliza, and in the other battles eighty-five men fell.

The latest experiment for extending the resource of the London food market is the importation o of the London food market is the importation of whitehall from New Zealand. A new consignment arrived recently in perfectly good condition, the fish being packed at a low temperature, but not actually frozen. If this can be done with one kind of sish, it probably can with another, with the happy result that the fish will become independent of the seasons and of Billingsgate.

The schooner yacht Brunhilde, which is carrying The schooner yacht Brunhilde, which is carrying a party of young Americans on a pleasure cruise around the world, has just left Aden, after encountering a gale in the Red Sea, which she rode out in valiant fassion. Her appearance while beating down from Jehel Zukur was the occasion of fright on hoard a British steamer, the master of walch, convinced that the Brunhilde was a piratical craft, kept a strong guard on deck all night in anticipation of an attack. The yacht has proved herself remarkably staunch and seaworthy.

agent for the new Henry Clay brand. The canvass was very not that year. Every whilg in Louisiana and Mississippi bought the Henry Clay cigar, and as the stock in it was excellent its fame extended all over the nation. In 1844 Alvarez made \$100,000 and the Henry Clay cigar, and as the stock in it was excellent its fame extended all over the nation. In 1844 Alvarez made \$100,000 and the Henry Clay cigar, and is the successive standard for the cigar was as great as in the United States. Thus the fortunate accident of a name made for an enterprising, shrewd man from first to last not less than \$100,000,000.

The country residence of Senor Don Julian Alvarez in Cuba was like a dream from Monte Christo. It was a palace in marbie, and the fittings were of the mont splendid character. There were grounds of Oriental loveliness, tinkling fountains were of the mont splendid character. There were grounds of Oriental loveliness, tinkling fountains the place of honor was a splendid full-leagth portrait of Mr. Clay.

The Country residence of Senor Don Julian Alvarez in Cuba was like a dream from Monte Christo. It was a palace in marbie, and the fittings were of the mont splendid character. There were grounds of Oriental loveliness, tinkling fountains were of the mont splendid character. There were grounds of Oriental loveliness, tinkling fountains the place of honor was a splendid full-leagth portrait of Mr. Clay.

Notwithstanding the happy settlement of the Notwitistanding the happy settlement of the Baikan revolution, many well-informed European observers believe war cannot be long deferred. The London correspondent of the New York Times says: "The needle of the Continental compass has been duttering very near due war during the week. Everywhere are heard starmist stories of huge armaments in Russia and Austria and preparations to fight as soon as suring opens. These probably It was remarked by a guest at the merchants' dinner that the name of Mr. Blaine, when spoken by one of the visiting statesmen, was received with dignified silence by the company. This, taken in connection with the fact that the main issue of the late political campaigns was not mentioned, indicates that the Republican party is recovering from the peculiar sensation of a year ago.—Boston Heratd, (Ind.) armaments in Russia and Austria and preparations to fight as soon as spring opens. These probably mean unthing more than that the two empires find it difficult to arrange the details of the partition. Whatever principle is agreed upon, the Balkan matter is now about where it was some time ago, with the difference that Russia now knows her own mind, and Austria, by her blundering, has lost the initiative in the settlement. The Berlin quid nunes pretent to believe that a great war between the two is inevitable tills year, with the result that Germany will absorb Warsaw, Vienna, and Trieste, and the Hapsburgs at Pesth and Constantinoppe will rule a confederation of Danube and Balkan States, the Sultan being required for his removal from Europe by a grant of all of Russia's Southern Aslatic possessions, including Persia. This pretty new year fantasy is, perhaps, as well worth poudering upon as the other plans which it pleases the press to make for the powers."

Just when every nonly was expecting that Senator Evarts would make an earnest effort to vindicate the men who elected him the official announcement is made that he has in course of preparation an earsplitting tirade against the solid south and the men who represent it in Congress. If this is the best the distinguished New Yorker can do, it snoply indicates that his constituents must vindicate themselves—if they can.—Phila. Times. The unbroken series of triumphs which have cates that his constituents must vindicate themselves—if they can.—Philia. Times.

Mayor O'Brien, of Boston, so recently elected by
an unprecedented. Democratic majority, has view. previous Cabinet, the writer reviews the successes of the present Sinistry—namely, a settlement of the Afghan frontier queation; the understanding with China, who has aiready stopped Russian intrigues in Corea; the occupation of Port Hamilton, which will become a second Gibraitar; a prespective alliance with Japan; a prebable understanding with Persia; the dismantion of Russian influence in the Haikans; the disrence for England now shown by Germany; the Anglo-Turkish Convention on Egypt; and, issail; the Burnose expedition." "I'm short," says the writer, "the very remarkable campaign is angurated, or rather improvised by Lord Saliabury, with results already considerable, consists in resuming the stroggle with England's two traditional adversaries. Lord Salisbury Iwarra Russia with the support of China, India, and other Oriental States in Asia; he thwarts her with the support of Turkey in the Levant, and with the secret support of Germany in Europe. Hethwaris France with the support of Turkey in Egypt, and with his own ferces and Chinese co-operation in the colonial domain." After advocating an ailiance with Russia as the enly possible aily of France, the writer says: "The Ruglish elections, whether Liberals or Conservatives win, will in no way change the fundamental and inevitable principles of British policy. The Conservatives werely practice voluntarily a policy which the Liberals are forced to accept. The former succeed, and the latter fail. The only difference from the French standpoint between an English Cabinet presided over by Mr. Gladstone and one presided over by Lord Saliabury is that the former will be clumsy, short-sighted, and vacillating, where the latter will be sagacious, adroit, and firm.

The alliance of the Three Emperors has always. previous Cabinet, the writer reviews the succe of the present Ministry—namely, a settlement of Gen. Husted, the newly elected Speaker of the vice reform, especially as applied to examinations for admission to the civil service bureau the Mayor, after submitting a comparative table of the work done, says: "From this table it appears that the number of persens examined for admission to the civil service in this city is equal to more than one-third of those examined for admission to the whole Federal civil service, while it is nearly four times as large as the number examined for admission to the state service, and nearly six times as large as the number examined for admission to the civil service of the city of Brooklyn. Furthermore, it appears that of the whole number examined for admission to the civil service of the city of Brooklyn. Furthermore, it appears that of the whole number examined, seven-eighths succeeded in obtaining the minimum of 70 per cent, which is fixed, and were rated as eligible. The examinations, as conducted largely by experts taken from the various departments of the city government, are of a thoroughly practical character, and are solely directed to the determination of the qualifications required for the position to which application is made. No examination held has been conducted upon any other theory than that of discovering the practical and necessary qualifications, and none others, which the applicant possesses for the particular post he seeks. My experience during the past year has more thoroughly convinced me than ever not only of the merits of the civil service system in its general scope, but of its perfect feasibility and justice."

The alliance of the Three Emperors has always een somewhat of a mystery to those who under-tand how essentially conflicting are the permanen-As alliances between governments are generally made for some external purposes, this particular none is believed to have for its principal object the maintenance of the status quo in the Balkan Penin one is believed to have for its principal object; maintenance of the status a quo in the Balkan Pensula. This we may take for granted, without icing out of view that it was also made, and perheven chiefly so, for internal reasens and objects. Is nothing more nor less than a purely dynastic copact of the three Emperors for the purpose of operating against the revolutionary elements of kinds which are so dangerously rife in their respited dominions, and for mutually supporting monarchical principle. The various frontier rangements with regard to the co-operation of the respective indicial authorities, the political extration treaties with Prusaia and Bavaria which imarek finia so difficult to get accepted by the wholeman Empire, and the inhuman expulsion of Resian and Austrian Poles and dews from Germany sentify to the strength of this side of the allian With regard to the extraordinary expulsion of Found other Russian subjects from Germany, when so been fercely denounced in the Russian as was foreign press as one of the most flagrant offen against international coming ever committed, Russian government is in to way moved by treatment of its subjects. On the contrary, it high-handed measure against the Polonization the North German frontier provinces, as Prince Rangek explains it, is a distinct benefit to the R sian government by destroying a powerful Pol faction which the heiped the Poles in Russian to main their anti-flussian interprise, and which flus hereeff could not reach. It is precisely this aspet the difficulty of the Russian should be a provinced against to main their provinces, as Prince Rangek explains it, is a distinct benefit to the R sian government by destroying a powerful Pol faction which the hereeff could not reach. It is precisely this aspet the alliance which explains how it is able to be the great strain undoubledly put upon it now as regarded and the residence of the Romei. The Bwiers Object to Pajing for Him Twice,
[N. Y. Times, Jan. 5.]

A very curious state of affairs has arisen concerning the race horse Tom Martin, who was purchased recently by the Dwyers for \$4.50. Tom Martin was bred by Frank Harper, who owns his sire, Longfellow, at Midway, Ky., and bought when a yearling by Peler C. Fox, of Louisville, for \$250. Fox owned several other horses, old Rochester among them, and the had luck which once set in against him continued until he sought the pecuniary aid of his friend, Amos G. McCampbell, to whom he made known his needs and necessities. Mr. McCampbell is rich, and helped Fox through friendship more than anything else. He was therefore slow about backing from Martin in his races after the horse had manifeated great promise. For this reason Fox became dissalisted, and one day in the summer just past, when he had won enough money to pay his lebbis persulated Phil. Theses.

bus parents. Phil, Dwyer then went to Kenincky and purchased, as he thought, Tom Martin entire for \$1,500. This was three weeks ago, and a few days ago Mr. McCampbell gave them notice through the counsel that he had never received his money for a half interest in the horse. The Dwyers consulted Mr. D. W. Armstrong, whose law office is in the Equitable Building, and inquiry by that gentleman discovered a bill of sale alleged to be from McCampbell to Fox for a half interest in the horse. Tals bill of sale is dated about the time Fox said he had bought the horse. Mr. McCampbell arrived in New York from the West yesterday and met both Mike and Phil. Dwyer at the St. James. They were in conference about the trouble all the afternoon, but came to no understanding. The Dwyers know that they have paid the money, and Mr. McCampbell declares he never received any. Thus the matter rests pending a settlement in private or otherwise. Meanwhile the little brown horse shout whom the trouble exists is quietly wintering in the liwyer stable, and, according to reports, will show up well in the spring.

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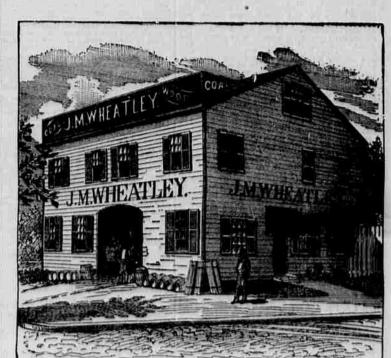
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